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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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AT&T Legal Department - HBH Attn: Patent Docketing One AT&T Way Room 2A-207 Bedminster, NJ 07921			EXAMINER WONG, ALLEN C	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/674,770

Applicant(s)

KREINER ET AL.

Examiner

Allen Wong

Art Unit

2621

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2009.
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 September 2003 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 3/23/09 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 3/23/09 have been fully read and considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the double patenting rejection, the double patenting rejection still stands until a terminal disclaimer is submitted by applicant.

Regarding the second full paragraph on page 8 of applicant remarks, applicant asserts that Parnian and Basir do not disclose or suggest the "video recorder" of claim

1. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Claim 1 is rejected with the combination of Parnian and Basir. One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there

is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event, as suggested by Basir's paragraph 0011.

Regarding the third paragraph on page 8 to line 2 on page 9 of applicant's remarks, applicant asserts that Basir does not disclose "a set of rules...then the set of rules further describes... then the set of rules further describes...contents of loop buffer are not transferred into the memory". The examiner respectfully disagrees. In paragraph 0040-0041, Basir discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is matched for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, when the "eccentric event" is triggered, then the match is made described by the set of rules, in that multiple events can be stored. Thus, Basir discloses when the processor determines that an event captured by a camera matches an event described by a set of rules, then the processor transfers the contents of a loop buffer to memory to provide time-delayed video data, the time-delayed video data preceding the event captured by the camera that matches the event described by the set of rules that causes transfer of the contents of the loop buffer to the memory.

In claim 1, the claims imply that the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer is then transferred after a period of time goes by, similar to Basir's teaching. In other words, lines 10-12 on page 8 of the applicant's remarks, applicant mentions that Basir is only directed to when an eccentric event is detected, recording is continued for a fixed period of time, and only after that fixed period of time has elapsed is the data copied from the volatile memory to the non-volatile memory. The Examiner disagrees. The timing pattern is not specifically mention in the claims as to specifically how and when something is performed. There is no specifics that would distinguish from what the applicant is claiming versus what is taught in the prior art, and that the claims make no mention of not being "directed to when an eccentric event is detected, recording is continued for a fixed period of time, and only after that fixed period of time has elapsed is the data copied from the volatile memory to the non-volatile memory". Thus, the claims are reasonably met.

Regarding the first full paragraph on page 9 of applicant's remarks, applicant states that Basir does not disclose " when a processor...then the processor transfers the contents of the loop buffer to memory... the time delayed video data...matches the first event described by the set of rules". The examiner respectfully disagrees. Basir's paragraph 0040-0041 discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is matched for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, when the "eccentric event" is triggered, then the match is made described by the set of rules when the eccentric event is triggered for matching with the data stored from the previous event. Thus, Basir discloses when the

processor determines that an event captured by a camera matches an event described by a set of rules, then the processor transfers the contents of a loop buffer to memory to provide time-delayed video data, the time-delayed video data preceding the event captured by the camera that matches the event described by the set of rules that causes transfer of the contents of the loop buffer to the memory.

Regarding the second paragraph on page 9 of applicant's remarks, applicant asserts that Basir does not disclose the time-delayed video data is tagged with metadata describing the event that caused the contents of the loop buffer to be transferred to the memory. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Basir's paragraphs 0031-0032 disclose that the non-visual vehicle and occupant data, as discussed in paragraphs 0034 & 0038-0039 are stored as the event data, and the captured event video data is noted, recorded and thus stamped in synchronism with the non-visual vehicle and occupant data in that the video capture module utilizes "stamps" for flagging or tagging the preceding captured video data with metadata, from paragraphs 0034 & 0038-0039, that describes the "rule" or occurrence of the eccentric event for causing the transference of the contents of the circular or loop buffer. Thus, Basir discloses the time-delayed video data is tagged with metadata describing the rule that caused the contents of the loop buffer to be transferred to the memory.

Claim 12 is similar to claim 1. Dependent claims 2-11 and 13-20 are rejected for at least similar reasons as claims 1 and 12.

One cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413,

208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

The examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event, as suggested by Basir's paragraph 0011.

Thus, the rejection is maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

Claims 12-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. Supreme Court precedent¹ and recent Federal Circuit decisions² indicate that a statutory "process" under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be

¹ *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 787-88 (1876).

² *In re Bilski*, 88 USPQ2d 1385 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

... tied to another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. While the instant claim recites a series of steps or acts to be performed, the claim neither transforms underlying subject matter nor is positively tied to another statutory category that accomplishes the claimed method steps, and therefore does not qualify as a statutory process.

For example, claim 12, the method includes steps of “storing video data”, “applying a set of rules”, “when the event...discarding the contents”, “when the event...transferring”, “tagging” is of sufficient breadth that it would be reasonably interpreted as a series of steps completely performed mentally, verbally or without a machine.

The Applicant has provided no explicit and deliberate definitions of “storing video data”, “applying a set of rules”, “when the event...discarding the contents”, “when the event...transferring”, “tagging” to limit the steps to the electronic form of the method, and the claim language itself is sufficiently broad to read on a printout, mentally stepping through the §101 analysis.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Parnian (6,538,623) in view of Basir (US 2003/0154009).

Regarding claims 1 and 12, Parnian discloses a method and a video recorder, comprising:

a processor communicating with memory (col.9, ln.7-19, note in fig.2 the use of a CPU for processing data and communicating with memory stored in element 22, 51 and 52, and video data is captured by video camera 35a);

a buffer storing video data of an event captured by the camera (fig.2, element 65 and col.12, ln.26-34; Parnian discloses element 65 is a video memory that takes the video image data directly from the video camera 35a via the video connection 65a); and

wherein the video recorder utilizes the buffer to provide video data preceding the event (col.11, ln.49-57 and col.12, ln.26-34, Parnian discloses element 65 is a video memory that takes the video image data directly from the video camera 35a via the video connection 65a, wherein the video data obtained by the camera can be viewed and displayed onto element 25 for viewing; col.14, ln.5-10, Parnian discloses that video data can be remotely viewed on a display monitor).

Parnian does not specifically disclose the term "loop buffer" in that the "loop buffer" storing the video data for a predetermined duration of time, after which the video data is transferred or discarded; a set of rules stored in the memory, the set of rules describing a first event and a second event, wherein if the first event is not accompanied by the second event, then the set of rules further describes that the contents of the loop buffer are transferred into the memory and if the first event is accompanied by the second event, then the set of rules further describes that the contents of the loop buffer are not transferred into the memory; when the processor determines that the first event captured by the camera does not matches the event described by the set of rules, then the processor discards the contents of the loop buffer; when the processor determines that the event captured by the camera matches the first event described by the set of rules and the event captured by the camera is not accompanied by the second event, then the processor transfers the contents of the loop buffer to the memory to provide time-delayed video data, the time-delayed video data preceding the event captured by the camera that matches the first event described by the set of rules; and the processor tags the time-delayed video data with metadata describing the event that caused the contents of the loop buffer to be transferred to the memory.

However, Basir discloses the use of a loop buffer that stores the video data for a predetermined duration of time, after which the video data is transferred or discarded (paragraph 0030, Basir discloses the use of a circular buffer or a loop buffer for storing video data for circuitously recording the latest video data by overwriting the oldest data,

thus, data is stored for a predetermined period of time after which the data is transferred or discarded); a set of rules stored in the memory, the set of rules describing a first event and a second event, wherein if the first event is not accompanied by the second event, then the set of rules further describes that the contents of the loop buffer are transferred into the memory and if the first event is accompanied by the second event, then the set of rules further describes that the contents of the loop buffer are not transferred into the memory (paragraph 0037-0038, Basir discloses that vehicular events and statistics are captured by the data capture module for storing a set of rules or conditions so as to permit for later retrieval of the captured data by later transferring the contents of the loop buffer, in that multiple events can be stored); when the processor determines that the first event does not matches the event described by the set of rules, then the processor discards the contents of the loop buffer (paragraph 0036, Basir discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is the "rule" used for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, so the converse is true, if the "rules" do not satisfy the conditions set out, ie. unsatisfied, then the data is temporarily stored in the circular or loop buffer, meaning that the oldest contents data is replaced or discarded with the newest data recorded onto the circular or loop buffer); when the processor determines that the event captured by the camera matches the first event described by the set of rules and the event captured by the camera is not accompanied by the second event, then the processor transfers the contents of the loop buffer to the memory to provide time-delayed video data, the time-delayed video data preceding the event captured by

the camera that matches the event described by the set of rules (paragraph 0040-0041, Basir discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is matched for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, when the "eccentric event" is triggered, then the match is made described by the set of rules); and the processor tags the time-delayed video data with metadata describing the event that caused the contents of the loop buffer to be transferred to the memory (paragraph 0031-0032, Basir discloses that the non-visual vehicle and occupant data, as discussed in paragraph 0034, 0038-0039 are stored as the event data, and the captured event video data is noted, recorded and thus stamped in synchronism with the non-visual vehicle and occupant data in that the video capture module utilizes "stamps" for flagging or tagging the preceding captured video data with metadata, from paragraph 0034 & 0038-0039, that describes the occurrence of the eccentric event for causing the transference of the contents of the circular or loop buffer).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Regarding claims 2 and 13, Parnian discloses wherein the memory comprises a mass-storage device, the mass storage device storing the video data of the event (col.11, ln. 1-6, fig.2, element 51 and 52 are used for storing video data onto mass-

storage device; col.12, ln.31-34, removable magnetic disc drives can be used for mass storage for storing video data).

Regarding claims 3 and 14, Parnian discloses wherein the memory comprises an optical storage device (col.11, ln.1-6, fig.2, element 51 and 52 are used for storing video data onto mass-storage device, in that element 51 is can be a CD drive and element 52 can be a floppy disc drive; col.12, ln.31-34, removable optical magnetic disc drives can be used for mass storage for storing video data).

Regarding claim 4, Parnian discloses wherein the memory comprises a memory card (col.12, ln.34-51, element 53 is a memory flash card).

Regarding claims 5 and 15, Parnian discloses wherein the memory comprises a flash memory storage device (col.12, ln.34-51, element 53 is a flash card or flash memory storage device).

Regarding claims 6 and 16, Parnian discloses further comprising an interface to a communications network (col.13, ln.62 to col.14, ln.10, element 90 is a wireless communication module for connecting to a communication network so as to communicate with a remote base station).

Regarding claim 7, Parnian does not specifically disclose wherein the set of rules specifies vehicular data that causes a transfer of the contents of the loop buffer into the memory devices memory. However, Basir discloses wherein the set of rules specifies vehicular data that causes the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer into the memory devices memory (paragraph 0037-0038, Basir discloses that vehicular events and statistics are captured by the data capture module for storing a set of rules or

conditions so as to permit for later retrieval of the captured data by later transferring the contents of the loop buffer). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Regarding claims 8 and 17, Parnian does not specifically disclose a switch to transfer the contents of the loop buffer into the memory. However, Basir teaches the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer into the memory (paragraph 0040-0041, Basir discloses that the user trigger to trigger the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Regarding claim 9, Parnian discloses the storage of audio data of the event captured by a microphone (col.15, ln.1-5, element 103 of fig.3 is the audio database for storing audio data captured by microphone, as disclosed in col.10, ln.58). Parnian does not specifically disclose the term "loop buffer". However, Basir teaches the use of the loop buffer (paragraph 0045, Basir discloses the use of a circular buffer or a loop buffer for storing audio data for circuitously recording the latest audio data by overwriting the oldest data). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the audio/video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Regarding claims 10 and 19, Parnian does not specifically disclose further comprising an interface with a vehicle controller to transfer the contents of the loop buffer into the memory. However, Basir teaches the interface with the vehicle controller to transfer the contents of the loop buffer into the memory (paragraph 0040-0041, Basir discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is the "rule" used for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, when the "eccentric event" is triggered, then the "rule" is satisfied, so the data contents of the loop buffer is transferred into memory). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Regarding claims 11 and 20, Parnian does not specifically disclose the means for receiving vehicular data describing powertrain management system information, electrical management system information, and chassis management system; and means for storing the set of rules specifying the vehicular data that causes the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer to the memory. However, Basir teaches the means for receiving vehicular data describing powertrain management system information

(paragraph 0034, Basir discloses the data capture module ascertains the engine diagnostics and parameters and transmission status that must include powertrain data), electrical management system information (paragraph 0034, Basir discloses ascertaining "status lights"), and chassis management system (paragraph 0034, Basir discloses ascertaining airbag data); and means for storing the set of rules specifying the vehicular data that causes the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer to the memory (paragraph 0037-0038, Basir discloses that vehicular events and statistics are captured by the data capture module for storing a set of rules or conditions so as to permit for later retrieval of the captured data by later transferring the contents of the loop buffer; paragraph 0040-0041, Basir discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is the "rule" used for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, when the "eccentric event" is triggered, then the "rule" is satisfied). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Regarding claim 18, Parnian discloses further comprising transferring audio data of the event (col.15, ln.1-5, element 103 of fig.3 is the audio database for storing audio data captured by microphone, as disclosed in col.10, ln.58, thus, the captured audio data of the event is transferred for storage onto element 103).

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Omum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-3, 5, 6, 8, 11-17 and 20 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claims 1 and 3-7 of copending Application No. 10/674,995 in view of Basir (US 2003/0154009). This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not yet been patented.

The subject matter claimed in the instant application is fully disclosed in the referenced copending application and would be covered by any patent granted on that copending application since the referenced copending application and the instant application are claiming common subject matter, as follows: Claim 1 of Application No. 10/674,995 discloses "storing in memory...video data... a series of frames...", and claim 12 of the present invention discloses "storing video data...in memory... series of picture frames". Similarly, Claim 1 of Application No. 10/674,995 and claim 12 of the present invention discloses "storing...video data... in a loop buffer". Also, claim 1 of Application No. 10/674,995 discloses "storing a set of rules... causes a transfer of a contents of the loop buffer to the memory", and claim 12 of the present invention discloses "applying a

set of rules to transfer the contents of the loop buffer to the memory". Although applying a set of rules is different from storing a set of rules, however, one of ordinary skill in the art needs to store a set of rules before one of ordinary skill in the art can apply a set of rules, otherwise, the set of rules cannot be implemented if the set of rules is not previously stored. Also, claim 1 of Application No. 10/674,995 discloses "when... data satisfies a rule... then transferring the contents of the loop buffer to the memory to provide... video data preceding the event", and claim 12 of the present invention discloses "when a rule is satisfied, then transferring the contents of the loop buffer to the memory to provide video data that precedes the event". Also, claim 1 of Application No. 10/674,995 discloses "tagging... the time-delayed video data with metadata describing the rule that caused the contents of the loop buffer to be transferred to the memory", and claim 12 of the present invention discloses "tagging the preceding video data with metadata describing the role that caused the contents of the loop buffer to be transferred to the memory".

Although the claim 1 of 10/674,995 application and claim 12 of the present invention are not exact as application No. 10/674,995 discloses audio and video, it would have been obvious to modify the application No. 10/674,995 to exclude the audio data and only process the video for arriving at the present invention.

Application 10/674,995 does not specifically disclose "the loop buffer storing the video data for a predetermined duration of time, after which the video data is transferred or discarded" and "when the processor determines that the event does not satisfy the set of rules, then the processor discards the contents of the loop buffer". However,

Basir teaches the loop buffer storing the video data for a predetermined duration of time, after which the video data is transferred or discarded (paragraph 0030, Basir discloses the use of a circular buffer or a loop buffer for storing video data for circuitously recording the latest video data by overwriting the oldest data, thus, data is stored for a predetermined period of time after which the data is transferred or discarded), and when the processor determines that the event does not satisfy the set of rules, then the processor discards the contents of the loop buffer (paragraph 0036, Basir discloses that the occurrence of the "eccentric event" is the "rule" used for determining whether the contents of the loop buffer should be transferred to provide the video data preceding the event, so the converse is true, if the "rules" do not satisfy the conditions set out, ie. unsatisfied, then the data is temporarily stored in the circular or loop buffer, meaning that the oldest contents data is replaced or discarded with the newest data recorded onto the circular or loop buffer).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Parnian and Basir, as a whole, for permitting the accurately capture the video data and conditions, as obtained by various sensors, of the event and maintain a complete record of the vehicle and its occupants prior to the event (Basir paragraph 0011).

Since claim 1 of the present invention is similar to claim 12 of the present invention, then claim 1 of the present invention is also provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory double patenting over claim 1 of copending Application No.

10/674,995 in view of Basir (US 2003/0154009) for similar reasons as stated above for claim 12 of the present invention.

Both claim 3 of Application No. 10/674,995 and claim 13 of the present invention disclose "transferring the contents of the loop buffer to a mass storage".

Both claim 4 of Application No. 10/674,995 and claim 14 of the present invention disclose "transferring the contents of the loop buffer to an optical storage device".

Both claim 5 of Application No. 10/674,995 and claim 15 of the present invention disclose "transferring the contents of the loop buffer to a flash memory storage device".

Both claim 6 of Application No. 10/674,995 and claim 16 of the present invention disclose "...contents of the loop buffer via a communications network".

Claim 7 of Application No. 10/674,995 disclose "a switch" to transfer contents. Claim 17 of the present invention disclose "a switch to transfer video data".

Similarly, claim 2 of the present invention is analyzed and met for the same reasons as claim 13 of the present invention.

Claim 3 of the present invention is analyzed and met for the same reasons as claim 14 of the present invention.

Claim 5 of the present invention is analyzed and met for the same reasons as claim 15 of the present invention.

Claim 6 of the present invention is analyzed and met for the same reasons as claim 16 of the present invention.

Claim 8 of the present invention is analyzed and met for the same reasons as claim 17 of the present invention.

Claims 11 and 20 of the present invention disclose "receiving vehicular data describing powertrain management system information, electrical management system information, and chassis management system" and "storing the set of rules specifying the vehicular data that causes the transfer of the contents of the loop buffer to the memory". Claim 1 of Application No. 10/674,995 disclose "receiving vehicular data describing powertrain management system information, electrical management system information, and chassis management system" and "storing a set of rules specifying the vehicular data that causes a transfer of a contents of the loop buffer to the memory". Thus, claim 1 of US '995 application meets the limitations of claims 11 and 20 of the present invention.

Contact Information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Allen Wong whose telephone number is (571) 272-7341. The examiner can normally be reached on Mondays to Thursdays from 8am-6pm Flextime.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad Dastouri can be reached on (571) 272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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